

## EXPERT ADVISER ON DRESS

Woman Has Achieved Success in Occupation That Is Something of a Novelty.

I heard lately of a plan adopted by one young woman that has worked out well with her, and might be of use to someone else, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. She lives at home, but must help the family exchequer, and this is how she does it:

Her one talent lay in her good taste in dress. She had an instinctive feeling for what was becoming, not only for herself but her friends, and was often called in to consult over a prospective new gown. So that is what she determined to do professionally. She let her friends know that for a certain sum she would give advice on costumes, helping to arrange a whole wardrobe, and from friends she soon branched out to regular clients.

She goes to the house of her employer and looks over everything the lady has. She gives definite instructions as to what each dress or suit or waist requires to bring it up to par. She advises as to the most becoming styles and colors, and lists what new garments are necessary. Of course she regulates the expenditure according to the purses of her various clients.

She has made a success. Many women do not know what to wear, what suits them best, what to put together. She tells them. She also saves them a good deal by her cleverness in adapting what looks hopeless. She can also tell where you should go for materials; she has addresses of tailors, dressmakers and sewing women, and knows they can do what they promise. She is thoroughly up in her chosen job, in fact. She also makes a point of attending carefully to the details of a costume, making sure that each item will harmonize. The work is extremely interesting, and it pays both her and her clients.

## EXPLAINING THE WILD MAN

Curious Individual Learns All About Him, Including Reason for His Wildness.

"The wonder-ful cu-ri-ous-tee which you see before you, lay-dees and gentle-men," announced the sideshow lecturer, in tones admirably adapted for talking down from a great altitude to the subnormal understandings of the masses, at the same time waving an indicatory hand toward the hyperpessimistic looking personage in the steel barred cage, "is the Wild man of the Everglades, captured at the cost of seven lives and eleven thousand dollars in gold! Thru-ree times a day this savage mon-ster leaps upon gurgreat hunks of r-r-r-raw and r-r-r-reeking flesh and devours them with terrible ferocity and bloodcurdling yells!"

"What caused the cuss to go wild and live on raw meat?" asked a sharp-nosed ruralist, interestedly.

"He lived on his brother-in-law for five years and it made him wild when his long suffering relative would no longer support him. He eats his meals raw because he is too lazy to cook them himself."—Kansas City Star.

## Changing Diet of the Chinese.

Americans who have been influenced by the Orient to the extent of taking their tea clear, without milk or sugar, will be astonished to learn that the Occident is now bent on teaching the Chinese to use milk with their decoction of tea leaves—and condensed milk at that.

An enterprising condensed milk company is pushing the campaign and expects to be successful. This concern has already introduced condensed milk ice cream to the Chinese, and they like it so well that many of the restaurants keep it always on hand.

Practically no fresh milk is to be had in China, although the natives seem familiar enough with the virtues of both the fresh and the condensed article.

Perhaps after all of the Orientals have taken their tea clear because there was no milk to put in it and not because they thought the addition of milk ruined the beverage.

## New Uses for Old Rope.

Old rope, like old tin cans and other things generally considered as waste, has its special market and uses, and in every seaport the collecting and classifying of old rope is an important business. Rope that is covered with heavy graphite or tar is even more valuable today for making bakum than lightly tarred material. While hemp rope with the original heavy coating of tar worn off by weathering is often used for bag paper. A small percentage of untarred hemp rope, used in its prime for hoisting and other purposes, is being converted into cigarette paper in Europe. Scraps and waste from old tarred rope, and also old bakum removed from seams of ships, are now used for making boards.

## Bamboo Blooms Slowly.

Certain species of bamboo flower only once in about fifty-five years, and, strangely enough, all the trees in a locality flower about the same time. Those in Burma began flowering last year, and now they are all in blossom. The last time this species flowered was in 1859-60. They will now die and those that spring from the seeds born of this flowering will take their places and will not flower until about 1970. They may flower sporadically at other times, but the seed does not mature, for the bamboo cannot fertilize itself.

## KENTUCKY TAXPAYERS, WHICH DO YOU WANT?

## WEST VIRGINIA

## State Wide Prohibition Paralyzes the State.

## Higher Taxes—Worse Conditions.

The West Virginia Legislature convened in May, the second time this year, to consider tax questions made necessary by a shortage of revenues to pay the current expenses of the State.

The inauguration of State-wide prohibition, last July, cut off \$660,000.00 of revenues heretofore available.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1912, the State had a surplus in the treasury of \$692,476.39.

The Governor estimated that on July 1, 1915, there would be a deficit of \$624,000.00, not counting \$350,000.00 of old appropriations not expended.

The Legislature, at the May special session, increased the tax rate in the State 40 per cent to make up the deficit in revenues caused by the State-wide prohibition system.

For lack of funds, Governor Hatfield vetoed appropriation bills amounting to \$558,608.09. Among the vetoed appropriations are the following:

Transportation of prisoners and extradition of criminals, \$5,000.00 a year;

Girls' dormitories and agricultural buildings, State University, \$100,000.00.

State Industrial Home for Girls (buildings and lands), \$10,000.00 for next year;

Normal Schools (buildings and lands), \$80,000.00 a year;

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium (buildings and lands), \$15,000.00 a year;

State hospitals (buildings and lands), \$35,000.00 a year;

Public Service Commission, \$60,000.00 a year;

Mining extension work, State University, \$10,000.00 a year;

Civil contingent fund, \$20,000.00 for current year;

Rewriting and rebinding Auditor's records, \$5,000.00 a year;

Protection of forests and propagation of fish and game, \$10,000.00 a year;

Prevention foot and mouth disease, \$5,000.00;

State militia fund, \$65,000.00 a year;

Repairs and improvements, State institutions, \$5,000.00;

Hotel Inspector, \$1,562.50;

State Colored Orphans Home (buildings and lands), \$3,000.00 a year;

State Librarian, \$500.00 a year;

Point Pleasant monument, \$2,500.00 a year;

King's Daughters and city hospitals, \$10,000.00 a year;

Factory inspectors, \$4,000.00 a year.

Since the adoption of prohibition, violations of the liquor laws have increased enormously. Bootleggers are busy all over the State. On the first day of May, 1914, before prohibition went into effect, there were 39 prisoners in the county jail at Charleston, the capital of the State. On the first day of May, 1915, there were 92 prisoners in the same jail.

## Monkey Acted as Jockey.

John Bright, when training horses, had a monkey in his stable at a time when the racing was on a covered track. Either the monkey had the soul of a jockey or an inborn hatred for dogs, for when one came along he would drop on his back from a perch and sit as tight as the deuce-trey. A greyhound happened in and the monkey took the mount. With the rider way up on his withers, the hound started off in terror and made for the infield. He cleared the Liverpool easily and raced for a hurdle. Here the rider was unlucky, for he hit his head and passed away.

For earache, toothache, pains, burns, scalds, sore throat, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, a splendid remedy for emergencies. Advertisement.

## Interested at Once.

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Gessler, the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute." The lady was a trifle interested. "How was it trimmed?" she inquired.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Grape Bags.

Sack your grapes to keep off the insects. Sacks for sale at this office 10 cts. per 100.

## Kentucky Facts and Figures.

## WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

All live stock of all kinds in Kentucky—horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., are assessed at \$52,148,637.00  
All mines and mineral products are assessed at 1,473,653.00  
All stocks, merchandise, etc., are assessed at 31,148,282.00  
All manufactured articles are assessed at 3,364,419.00  
All agricultural products and farming implements (tools) are assessed at 2,514,349.00  
All diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, gold and silverware, paintings, musical instruments, and libraries are assessed at 2,902,535.00

\$31,387,000.00 is the capitalization of Kentucky distilleries and breweries, according to the last Federal Census, is the assessed value of Whisky in U. S. Bonded Warehouses, in Kentucky, on which State and county taxes are paid.

\$19,250,000.00 is the assessed value (approximately) of properties used in the distilling and brewing industries and liquor trade in Kentucky, not including any part of items given above.

\$6,500,000.00 is the amount paid out annually in Kentucky by distilleries for grain.

\$2,290,000.00 is paid annually for wages and salaries by Kentucky distilleries and breweries.

\$2,405,000.00 is paid annually for coal and barrels by Kentucky distilleries and breweries.

\$600,000.00 annually is paid to Kentucky Banks in interest by Kentucky distilleries and breweries.

\$900,000.00 annually is brought into Kentucky in bank clearances by the distilling and brewing industries.

\$921,254.15 is the amount paid in taxes in Kentucky by the distilling and brewing industries in 1913, as given by statements from the State Auditor's office.

This sum is more than the combined taxes paid on all the merchandise, coal mines, oil wells, live stock, agricultural products, and manufactured products in the State.

State-wide prohibition will destroy entirely, for taxation purposes, these sources of revenue. Other property must then be taxed heavier to make up that loss.

If Farm Lands are compelled to pay it, the tax on farms must be 50 per cent more than at present.

If Live Stock is made to pay it, that class of property must be taxed three times what it is at present.

If Railroads are to pay it, their assessment must be doubled.

If Mining Property is required to pay it, their assessment must be increased to more than 100 times what it is now.

## WHO IS WILLING TO PAY THESE EXTRA TAXES?

And what will we get? Conditions similar to those in Tennessee and West Virginia, and we will drive out of the State our largest taxpaying industries.

Nothing will be gained for temperance. Counties can vote themselves as "dry" under the present law as State-wide prohibition could make them.

(Advertisement.)

## OUR PUBLIC FORUM

## III—Julius Kruttschnitt

## On Financing Railroads



have to say. Mr. Kruttschnitt, executive head of the Southern Pacific, has written an article dealing with the financing of railroads. He said in part:

"The financing of a railroad is a function which the people, through their servants, the Railroad Commissioners and the Legislators, have never attempted, but it is a most important problem, especially to sections of a State where new railroads are needed. The placing of securities has been left entirely with the promoter and owner of railroads.

"The immediate determination of what earnings the railroad shall be permitted to receive and what burdens it shall have put on it is in the hands of other servants of the public

—the Legislators and the Commissioners.

"Managing a railroad is quite different from managing a government where the money is raised by taxation. When the expenditures, for good reasons or otherwise, increase, taxes can be equally increased. The railroads, while servants of the public, cannot raise money with such ease and facility. The railroads must keep their expenditures within their incomes because while they have some control over their expenditures they have almost no control over their incomes, their rates being fixed by public authorities.

"There is not a railway manager in the country today who is not fearful that under the press of increasing demands the transportation systems of the country will, in a few years, break down, unless the railroads are allowed to earn larger funds wherewith to build it up. There are vast sections of the country, especially in the West, where more railroads are needed and they cannot be built unless the railroads raise new capital.

"People invest money in order to make money, and they are skeptical as to whether they can make money by investing in concerns that are dealt with stringently and unfairly. Railroad securities must be made more attractive to invite investments, and in order that they may be made more attractive, the roads must be allowed earnings that will enable them to meet the increased capital charges."

## TENNESSEE

## Six Years of State Wide Prohibition Bankrupts State.

## More Crime Than Ever Before.

Tennessee has had State-wide prohibition for six years.

Before the prohibition law went into effect, 10 per cent of the revenues of the State were applied to paying off the State debt, as provided by law, thereby rapidly discharging it. Since prohibition deprived the State of large revenues from taxes on the manufacturers of liquors and beer, the sinking fund law was suspended, and payments on the State debts stopped.

The present Legislature found that there was a deficit in State revenues of \$1,023,000.00. Short-time notes have been given to cover that deficit, the same to be converted into 30-year bonds next July. This will increase the bonded indebtedness of the State to a total of \$12,500,000.00.

Taxes have been largely increased. The State Manufacturers' Association, in 1914, stated in its report on Taxation:

"There is a tendency throughout the State to increase taxes on an already overburdened people, both by constant increase of the assessment as well as the rate."

Since that report was made, the Legislature has passed a new Revenue and Assessment Act, increasing many kinds of taxes from 40 to 100 per cent, the entire tax burden being nearly twice what it was before prohibition went into effect.

In 1908, the year before State-wide prohibition was adopted, the cost of criminal prosecutions in Tennessee was \$158,000.00. According to official figures submitted to the Legislature that has just adjourned, \$342,000.00 was expended for criminal prosecutions last year. This shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent in crime in six years under prohibition.

The city of Nashville recently issued bonds for \$987,000.00 to cover a deficit caused largely by the operation of the prohibition law. The other large cities of the State are in a similar financial condition, due to the same causes.

In Tennessee, prohibition has not helped the taxpayer, nor has it improved moral conditions. Exactly the reverse has been the result. Large numbers of extra officeholders, and greatly increased expenses for their support and for prosecuting violations of the law, are the main features of present conditions.

Blind tigers, bootleggers and moon-shining have taken the place of lawful, regulated liquor traffic; there has been a steady increase in all crimes; moral standards have been lowered; and TAXES HAVE DOUBLED.

## U. S. Not U. S. A.

Do you know what is the proper abbreviation of the United States? It is U. S. It is not U. S. A. There is widespread and apparently utter ignorance of this fact. The initials U. S. A. is the official accepted abbreviation for United States army, and does not, under any possible conditions, ever mean United States of America. At this time, when so many manufacturers in this country are branding their goods as made in the United States, this is important. The brand U. S. A. upon anything means that it was manufactured in the United States army. "Made in U. S. A." is the brand which should be put upon all goods manufactured in this country.—Knickerbocker Press.

## SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

## Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drug stores. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

## MODERN PROGRESS A SHAM?

Writer in the Atlantic Disinclined to Believe That the Human Race is Advancing Rapidly.

After all, are frenzied motion and progress synonymous? Any kitten chasing its own tail might, if we were really observant, disprove for us much of our modern claim of great gain. Would any age of real progress talk so much about progress, and so loudly count its achievements? Is not much of this done to hide the inner sense of loss and lack? Perhaps it is from a far-off country childhood that I derive a persistent belief, not obscured by all the noise and dust and glamour of our time, that real growth is silent. For many and many a day I have heard this glowing talk of progress, of widening intellectual horizons, and for many a day have watched the growing wisdom of human faces. The more thoughtful become increasingly sad, while the number of the merely stolid increases apace, as do the restless ones, with their apparent longing for distraction and change. Unfinished faces, unsatisfied faces, are familiar to us all. They lack the high record of experience greatly taken; expression that denotes profound inner life. To-day we are so comfortable, so enlightened, and, with our widening philanthropy, so estimable, that we surely ought to be happy! Yet we see few satisfied faces, such as we can remember from long ago, full of inner content, faces "on which the dove of peace sat trooding," and we pause to ask what our boasted progress has to offer in compensation for the great loss that has come through the seeming gain of these later years?—From the Atlantic.

## DON'T BOTTLE THE "WHYS"

Excellent Reasons Why Child Should Even Be Encouraged to Ask Questions of All Sorts.

One father who has had some success in training his children to think and act for themselves well and wisely, declares that the secret lies in answering all their questions fully, frankly, and sympathetically, says the Youth's Companion. He tells the child everything he knows on each question that is asked, and if his knowledge is not adequate, spares no pains to make it so. The method is not always convenient for the teacher, but it results in a surprisingly large fund of information for the pupil, an ever growing desire for more, a habit of going straight to his father for enlightenment and a sense of responsibility for his own conduct.

Aside from the inconvenience, the reason why parents so commonly object to this way of dealing with the questioning habit is the fear that the child will never permit them to make any exceptions, but experience has proved that the fear is groundless. Instead of making himself disagreeable, the child usually acquiesces. He is willing for once to remain ignorant; for having learned that his father and mother are sympathetic and reasonable, he concludes that in this case it is not possible for them to explain, and so is content to obey without knowing why.

## For Refreshing Sleep.

A common cause for restless sleep is a bed with sagging springs and cobbles-stone mattress. For the victim of insomnia money spent for good springs and mattress is well invested. It is difficult to relax your head resting on a hill, your feet on another and a bottomless abyss between.

There are countless schemes for forcing relaxation when sleep comes reluctantly. Sometimes it may help to count imaginary sheep filing through a breach in a stone wall, or just to count slowly until you forget yourself. But we imagine a better plan is to think away back and try to recall memories of childhood and the little incidents of childhood days.

A dark room, cold air, warm night clothing, warm feet, comfortably filled stomach, a good spring and mattress, and, above all, a clear conscience, will permit relaxation and refreshing sleep.

## Testimonial as Proof.

"How do you like your typewriter?" asked a salesman of one of his customers.

"It's most satisfactory!" was the reply. "I wonder how I ever got along without it!"

"That's fine! Would you be willing to give me a little testimonial to that effect?"

"Why, certainly I will," and accordingly to Everybody's Magazine, he pointed out the following:

"After Using this automatic Back-action type writer for three months and over, I unhesitatingly pronounce it pronounced to be at least even more than the manufacturers claim for it. During the time been in our possession, I have more than 100,000 words in the saving of time and labor." John I. Smith.

## What Baby Said.

The good grocer calls at their house every day to get orders. He is good because he brings candy to the children.

A morning or two ago he passed a few dainty bits to the baby, who is just learning big talk.

"What do you say to the man, dear?" mother said to the recipient, her heart beat on teaching her child's politeness. The baby didn't get it for a moment, then blurted: "Has you dot any more?"